

**PART 1**

Replacement for first paragraph of Background of the Invention, page 1, lines

11 - 17:

---

B1  
Lobsters and other marine crustaceans prefer as their habitat areas which provide crevasses, orifices and other such geological features. These features enable the lobsters to hide from their predators yet still access their food supply. Such habitats include ocean reefs, cobble bottoms, and areas with rocks or boulders. There is a background noise of splashing, gurgling and moving water inherent to these preferred habitats. The noise results from the impact of water in the form of waves, current or tidal shift on the reef, boulder or other such geological feature.

---

Replacement for the first paragraph of Summary of the Invention, page 2,

lines 16 - 25:

---

B2  
The apparatus of the present invention emits sounds which simulate the natural sounds present in the preferred habitat of lobsters and other marine crustaceans. In particular, the sounds emitted simulate the sound of water splashing, gurgling and moving as waves, current or tidal shift impact on the reef, boulder or other such geological feature on the ocean floor. To lobsters and other crustaceans, these sounds represent shelter from prey and the presence of food source. When the apparatus is placed in a trap and it emits the simulated sound, lobsters and other crustaceans are attracted to the source of the sound and enter the trap. As a result, the use of the apparatus significantly increases the number of lobster and other crustaceans caught over a certain period of time which, in turn, increases the productivity and profitability of the lobster harvester.

---

Replacement for the first full paragraph on page 6, lines 3 - 10:

B<sup>3</sup>  
When the apparatus is in regular use, contact points 18 are cleaned on a periodic basis, for example once per week, to ensure completion of the circuit. To clean the contact points 18, the harvester simply rubs an abrasive scuff pad, which may be sold with the apparatus or separately, over the end of each contact point for several seconds. Contact points 18 can be routinely cleaned in this manner when the traps are brought out of the water to be checked for harvest. As contact points 18 are located on the exterior of container body 12, they can be accessed by the harvester without having to remove the apparatus from the trap. Thus, minimal time is spent by the harvester to clean the contact points.

---